THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1864—1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

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Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.
☞Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.
RAY'S HILL, Bedford Co., Pa.
Having located at the above place tenders his professional services to the community.
August 19, 1864.—f

DAVID DEFIBAGUH,
GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.,
Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

Jacob Reed, J. J. Schell,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
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Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
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Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.
Jno. E. Gillette. B. Scott, Jr.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 60. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 1064

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864. VOL. 8, NO. 6.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less. $1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 30

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
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The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Select Poetry.

Hurrah for the Man we Love.

Air.—"*Vive L'Amour.*"

Come all ye true patriots and join in this song.
Hurrah for the man we love.
McClellan's our leader—he's gallant and strong;
Hurrah for the man we love.
Chorus.— He'll win the race—to the White House he'll go,
Whether Lincoln and Chase are willing or no.
Hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

On Mexican plains he won a good name;
Hurrah for the man we love.
General Scott spoke his praises, and we'll do the same;
Hurrah for the man we love.
Chorus.—He'll win the race—to the White House he'll go,
Whether Stanton and Halleck are willing or no.
Hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

Uncle Sam sent him out to the bloody Crimea,
Hurrah for the man we love,
Which established his fame as a great engineer,
Hurrah for the man we love.
Chorus.—He'll win the race, to the White House he'll go.
Whether Beecher or Greeley are willing or no.
Hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

When secessionists tried the Union to sever
Up rose the man we love;
Little Mac drew his sword and boldly said "NEVER"
Hurrah for the man we love.
Chorus.—He'll win the race, to the White House he'll go,
Whether plundering traitors are willing or no,
Hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

* * * * * * *

Then flock 'round his banner in zealous array,
And hasten your footsteps to greet him,
Determined in earnest, from this very day,
In the President's chair to seat him.
Chorus.—With McClellan for President—UP WITH THE FLAG!
The rebellion will end—away with its rag.
Three cheers for the man, three cheers for the man three cheers for the man we love.
Hip! hip! hip!

McCLELLAN AND PENDLETON.

The Democracy have chosen their leaders. The Chicago Convention has concluded its labors. George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton are to lead us in the great battle we are fighting for our liberties. With a unanimity echoing the sentiment of the great Democratic party, the Convention adopted its platform and indicated its choice; and shout and salvo, spreading over the land, as quickly as the telegraph could give the signal, announced the approval of the people. Never, we are sure, were nominations made with more earnestness of feeling; never with a more heartfelt endorsement from a nation which has suffered such great wrongs.

McClellan and Pendleton—the patriot soldier and the distinguished civilian—Christian gentlemen both—are to lead the Democratic party. In the words of Horatio Seymour, each of them "loves the Union, desires peace, and will uphold constitutional freedom." They wish the war ended and the Union restored, and will make no previous conditions necessary before receiving propositions for a restoration of the Union and the termination of bloodshed and civil strife. They wish the laws maintained; the press protected; the citizen to be free from oppression. They love the States and will protect them; and though they will be at the head of the General Government which, with God's blessing, will rule us after the Fourth of March next, both McClellan and Pendleton will resist with jealous care every encroachment by that General Government upon the rights of sovereign States.

When Abraham Lincoln wished to wage war with barbarity, it was McClellan at Harrison's Landing, who rebuked him. When he wished to hear a negro song amid the dead and dying of a bloody field, it was McClellan who made his cheeks tingle with shame. When Stanton, out of envy and spite, had almost ruined the army, it was McClellan who, in words which stung the ruffian's very soul, told him of it, and made his efforts powerless.

If it be the wish of Him, who controls all our actions, McClellan and Pendleton will restore peace to a distracted land, and give the world back again that glorious Union which was once its greatest pride.

We need say no more. The Convention has ended its labors—those of the people have just begun. We must fight with an earnestness such as never animated us before. We are a despot's slaves, and have freedom to win. Thousands of office-holders are at that despot's back to do his bidding. Millions of money fill his coffers. He has the army and the navy. He has everything that power could wish, but the love of the people. Against all these we must contend; all must be overcome; and if taxes, conscriptions, bloodshed, war, hecatombs of slain, the shrieks of wounded, the orphan's wail, the widow's tear, the curse of an outraged God which, for Lincoln's sins, has blighted our happiness, cannot animate this nation to a mighty effort to overthrow the tyrant, then are our weak words powerless.—*Age.*

☞No sooner does the good angel of a man abandon him than the devil takes possession. A case in point is just developed in the fact that the he-she's and she-he's of the Chicago Free-love Spiritualists convention have endorsed by resolution the administration of Abraham Lincoln. All the good having abandoned the Rail-splitter, it is but proper that all the "black spirits and red—blue spirits and grey," should unite to make up the horrible hellbroth of the shoddy party.

OUR PLATFORM:

The Union---The Constitution---Peace---Public Liberty--Private Rights--Free Elections--A Free Press--Free Speech--Trial by Jury--The Right of Asylum--Justice to our Soldiers.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a frame work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States, where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech, and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and the denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army who are, and have been, in the field, under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

On this platform stand our candidates:

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

MAJOR GENERAL

GEO. BRINTON M'CLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

THE REAL ISSUE.

There is nothing in which the perverse mendacity of the Administration and its parasites is now so industriously occupied, as in falsifying the issues before us, and misrepresenting the relation which is borne to them by the Democratic party. In proclaiming themselves the advocates of peace, the Democracy are charged with espousing the cause of the Southern Confederacy. By denouncing the follies and crimes of the Administration, they are accused of arraying themselves against the Government of their country, and giving aid and comfort to its enemies. In appealing to the constitutional right and patriotic duty of the citizen to rebuke bad rulers and take from them the power they abuse, we are told that we are weakening the hands which we should strengthen, and aiming side-blows at the cause which they uphold.

Familiar as are the tricks and falsehoods of the unprincipled faction, which in one short term of its domination has dragged us to the brink of anarchy and ruin, they are none the less dangerous on that account. The people have been fed with lies, until they can scarcely recognize the truth. Their passions have been stimulated by every appliance of diabolical malignity, until reason has lost half of its control and nearly all its vigilance. Every generous impulse has been so basely played upon—every pure and noble purpose has been so systematically and wickedly distorted—that the minds and hearts of men are no longer in their normal condition.—The elements within us are at war, like the elements without, and a truce is as needful to save us from moral desolation, as from the chaos of bloody barbarism towards which, as a nation, we are rushing. If the Democratic party has not virtue and strength enough for the work, we are without hope, and there is a darkness over the future which it is fearful to behold, and may be far more fearful to penetrate. The purposes and aims of the party, therefore, should not be left subject to misinterpretation, or misrepresentation. They should be made as distinct and clear as they are patriotic and elevated. No man should be able to misunderstand them, unless wilfully.

Once for all, then, the great end and object of the Democratic party, in this struggle, is the vindication of the rights and liberties of our own people, and the re-establishment of republican institutions among ourselves, under a constitutional government and honest rulers. To this great consummation all other things tend, and everything else is merely tributary. The system of government which our fathers gave us, had for its chief, great end, the liberty of the citizen. All the constitutional forms which it provided were but auxiliary to this. The Union itself was devised but as a means of fortifying individual freedom, by building around it the bulwarks of national independence and power. The freedom and security, then, of the citizen, are what the Democratic party is now fighting for. Without law and Constitution, neither freedom nor security can exist, and the Democratic party, therefore, is fighting for Constitution and law. The corrupt and bloody dynasty which it is laboring to overturn, has trampled down the laws and laughed the Constitution to scorn. The Democratic party, therefore, is the sworn enemy of the profligate usurpers at Washington, and, in the name of republican liberty, has summoned the people to cast them out.

The question, then, in the canvass which is opening, is not merely between peace and war, but between military despotism and constitutional right. The Democratic party is the herald and champion of peace—not because it sympathises with rebellion, but because it is on the side of its own birthright. It is against the further prosecution of an iniquitous and bloody war—not merely because it leans to humanity and civilization; not merely because it sees, in the mad policy of State coercion, a violation of the spirit and faith of the compact and a wicked futility and crime; but because it feels and knows that a military organization which can crush the South, will be too strong for the freedom of the North. It has already felt the iron hand of military despotism. Its presses have been silenced by armed force. Its best citizens have been dragged from dungeon to dungeon, or exiled from home and country, for no crime but their opinions. The ballot box has been fenced around by bayonets, and the right of suffrage has been made a soldier's mockery. State legislatures have been suppressed, and State rights turned into jest. To combine and organize as a party, under the shield of the law and the guarantees of the Constitution, is to "conspire"—to purchase arms for self protection, is to speech has become "disloyalty"—free thought is "moral treason." Military commissions have superseded trial by jury, and military arrogance has set judicial process at defiance. The President's mere order has been made, by act of Congress, a flat bar to prosecution for every crime, and to all civil remedy for every outrage committed under it. There is no home sacred, no sex secure, no age respected, no right inviolate. Aggressions multiply, every day, with increasing insolence and aggravation. While the war lasts, they will go on multiplying, for the necessities of war are their sole pretext. Peace, then, is their only cure, and our only salvation. It is for this that the Democracy covet peace, and will spare no honorable or manly effort to secure it. They are not willing to become enslaved, themselves, in the vain and iniquitous attempt to compel "the abandonment of slavery," elsewhere. They will not consent that the red hand of conscription shall be on their throat, under pretense of throttling the rebels. They will not surrender their own liberties for the unholy purpose of subjugating or exterminating a people, but yesterday their brethren.

These, then, are the issues. To the South, the Administration proposes that its people shall live with us on our terms, or die. To the people of the North, it declares that they shall abandon their own freedom, to trample the South into submission or annihilation. The Democratic party will submit to neither alternative. It will be neither savage nor serf. Its policy towards the South will be guided by justice and humanity, and will be developed in due time; but its present concern is the salvation of the North. Its present battle is one of self-preservation. Peace and war, slavery and emancipation, victories and defeats, all matters of policy and detail, it holds as nothing, beside the great fundamental and absorbing question of public and private liberty. There it has taken its stand, and around it, if there be manhood and virtue left in the people, virtue and manhood will rally unto victory.—*Age.*

☞Considerable amusement has been caused in the city and vicinity of Detriot, by the circulation within the last few days of a printed ballot, of which the following is a copy:

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

I,——, who deposit this ballot, hereby pledge myself, in case it shall be successful, to enlist in the army for three years, or during the war.
(Signed,) ————

☞A Minnesota paper learns that, from different parts of that State, the distress created among the families of conscript beggars description. One gentleman, who was appointed to deliver the notices to the "unfortunates," was so much overcome by the heart-rending scenes he was compelled to witness among the wives and children, after delivering two or three of the "death warrants," resigned his commission, saying he had "no taste for such business."

☞A little boy of Hartford was recently heard upon his "first going to church." In reply to a question by his paternal parent as to what he did in church, he replied: "I went into a cupboard and took a seat on a shelf!" That boy will be a Presidential joker when he grows up—if he is not cared for in time.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

In a recent number of the *Democrat*, it was stated that the drafted men of this county were indebted to Hon. A. H. Coffroth for the favor of not being compelled to travel one hundred miles across the mountains to Chambersburg, as was the case last fall. To this a little paper called "The Old Flag," published at Chambersburg, by one Alexander King M'Clure of legislative corruption notoriety makes this most silly and absurd reply.—

"General Coffroth had just about as much to do with the change, allowing drafted men to report in their respective counties, as the man in the moon. It was first urged in the columns of the *Repository*, and subsequently ordered by the Secretary of War, in compliance with a dispatch sent him by the chief editor of this paper. The enrollment does not apply to this draft, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Coffroth is not yet in force."

The facts are these: One of the first acts of Mr. Coffroth on taking his seat in Congress was to introduce the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the Military Committee be directed immediately to inquire into the expediency of amending the act entitled, "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1863," to compel the Provost Marshals of the different Congressional districts to hold their examinations for physical disability, or any other cause of exemption, in the county town of each county, in their respective Congressional districts."

Referring to this resolution, the *Herald & Whig* of Jan. 6th said:—

"Hon. A. H. Coffroth has given notice of a proposed amendment to the conscription act requiring boards of enrollment to hold their examinations and hear applications for exemption in the different county towns of each district. This amendment would be eminently just and proper, and we trust the Honorable gentleman may succeed in having it engrafted in the bill."

The resolution quoted above and to which the *Herald* referred was passed. When the amended act for enrolling and calling out the national forces was under consideration, Mr. Coffroth offered the substance of the resolution as an amendment.

The following extracts from the Congressional Proceedings will fully explain how and to whom belongs the credit of the change in sittings of the board of enrollment. The Conscription bill being under consideration, Mr. Coffroth moved to amend the section by adding the following:—

enrolled or drafted men are fequired to hold their examinations within each county in their respective enrollment districts.

Mr. A. Meyers. I suggest to the gentleman that he insert after the words "county" the words "at the county seat, where practicable."

Mr. Coffroth. I accept the modification.—I desire to say a single word in favor of the amendment. Under the first draft the provost marshal of the sixteenth district of Pennsylvania held his examinations where he resided: and I suppose that was the case in almost every district. In the district I represent, the examination was held at Chambersburg. In Somerset county six hundred and eight persons were drafted, and many of these men had one hundred and twenty-five miles to travel to reach the place of examination. We had no railroad leading through the county to the place where the men were required to report.—They had to travel that distance in October over the bad roads which then existed on the mountains, and the expense to the government amounted on an average to seven or eight dollars to the man. The expense of that single county in the district was over five thousand dollars. If the amendment is adopted, the expense of holding the examinations in the different counties will not be more than one tenth what it is by compelling the men to report at the place where the examinations are now held by the provost marshal.

Mr. Grinnell. I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania to accept this modification, "in all counties where there are not less than five thousand inhabitants."

Mr. Coffroth. Certainly, I will accept that modification. Now, sir, as a general thing in Pennsylvania outside of the cities, drafted men have to undergo the hardship, fatigue, and expense of traveling long distances, sometimes from seventy-five to eighty miles, to appear before the board of enrollment. My own district is about two hundred miles in length, running west nearly to the Monongahela river, and down to the State of Maryland, at Carroll county. Some of the drafted men of my district have to cross five or six mountains in order to reach Chambersburg whereas if the examinations had been held in the county towns it would have saved money to the Government.

I claim this out of justice to the people. We are legislating here not to impose greater burdens than are absolutely necessary upon the masses of the people. We are here to make the burdens as light as possible upon their shoulders. This we can do by the adoption of the amendment which I have offered. At the same time it will effect a saving of expense to the Government.— As a matter of justice, therefore, I ask the other side of the House to consider this amendment and to adopt it."

Mr. Coffroth accepted various modifications offered by different members and the amendment was passed.

In the face of these facts, Alexandria King M'Clure is foolish enough to state that the Secretary of War, in compliance with a dispatch sent by *Alex King M'Clure* made the change.

The ridiculous part of the business, is that Mr. Stevens in the debate on the subject said," *The great difficulty before was that the Secretary of War considered he was not authorized to order the boards to meet in each county.*" How then could he have complied with Mr. M'Clure's request, if any had ever been made, (about which we are extremely doubtful.) If it was made it was after the bill had already been amended by Mr. Coffroth.

Public attention to one thing, however would have been sufficient to show the unfairness and told falsely of A. K. M'Clure's statement. It is not an easy matter to tell a lie well, so well as to completely deceive In. trying to make a falsehood appear true beyond all question, most people over shoot the mark, and betray the utter untruthfulness of the whole story. The suprising thing in this connection is that the wily, and astute M'Clure, who has had so much practice and experience in that sort of thing, should not tell a lie more plausibly.

We had learned so much of Alex. M'Clure's political shrewdness (perhaps rascality is the better word) as to be amazed at the last sentence of his article. It is not the first time braying has betrayed the ass. Hear this profound sentence: "*The new enrollment does not apply to this draft and the amendment, proposed by Mr. Coffroth is not yet in force.*"

Some of the men over thirty-five who were recently drafted, have doubtless found out that the new enrollment did apply to this draft.—The two recent drafts were made under the amended act approved February 24th, 1864. It was to that act Mr. Coffroth's amendment was passed and approved. Mr. M'Clure says, "the amendment proposed by Mr. Coffroth is not in force." He thereby acknowledges that Mr. Coffroth did have an amendment of the kind passed, and the most you could make out of his statement is that it applies only to the coming draft of September.

What an ignoramus M'Clure makes of himself. It is inexcusable ignorance for an editor not to know all about a matter of such general interest as the conscription bill. Mr. Coffroth's amendment was one of those passed and approved by the President in February and not one of the July amendments. It applied to all drafts since February. If it did not, then the drafting of the second class was illegal, for the consolidation of the two classes was passed with Mr. Coffroth's amendment.

We submit, such blundering illy becomes a man aspiring to edit a paper—who claims to be the leading politician in the State, and whose friends boast that he owns Andy Curtin. From the way he writes one would conclude (notwithstanding no sale of administration slaves has been made public,) that he owns the Secretary of War:—for although the Secretary says he is not authorized to order the boards to sit in each county yet immediately on his, *Alex. King McClure's* solicitation, the secretary issues the orders.—

~~Gov. Curtin~~ M'Clure has induced to have the Secmonthly rebel raids into the border counties?

The motives underlying this wholesale falsifying is doubtless this—Mr. McClure knows that Mr. Coffroth has been taking care of the interests of his constituents, and that the people appreciate him for it. By Mr. Coffroth's amendment the country was saved a useless expense and our citizens much trouble and inconvenience. The people ought and will reward Mr. Coffroth for his faithfulness. His uniform attention to the interests and welfare of the people of his district makes him a strong candidate. This strength, his enemies want neutralized, and to do so, Alex. M'Clure sacrifices the little personal honor and personal honesty he yet possessed, and invents the most puerile falsehood. Not being troubled with modesty he even takes upon himself the honor of doing all that Mr. Coffroth has done for his constituents. Can any honorable man be deceived by such littleness.—Mr. McClure, it seems has not yet learned "that corruption wins not more than honesty," perhaps he does not want to learn it; for if half is true that is said of him, corruption has done before him, what honesty never could—made him a very rich man in an incredible short time. The facts are simple and none but a fool could be in doubt as to whom the honor of effecting the change in the sittings of the board is due. Mr. Coffroth introduced the resolution asking for an amendment. He afterwards introduced the amendment itself.

It was passed and approved by the President on the 24th of Feb. 1864. A draft was made under the amended bill of the 24th of Feb. and in accordance with the law of Congress, proposed by Mr. Coffroth, the boards met in each county and saved the people much inconvenience He who is so miserably mean apolitical opponent for what he is justly entitled to is only held in comtempt by the honest men of this county, and as Mr. McClure's paper is very little circulated here, the sooner he learns this fact the better for him. Even *you Alex. McClure*, shrewd and cunning as you doubtless are can not make the citizens of this county believe that black is white.—*Somerset Democrat.*

☞Stanton telegraphs that "the taking of Richmond is only a matter of *time*." It looks like one of eternity.

☞A Republican exchange still defies public opinion, and exclaims: "All hail, Lincoln!" The storm that is gathering over his head will be pretty near all hail.

☞A Republican paper says—"It is roughly calculated that within the next year there will be three more drafts."—We should say that was rough.

☞How to raise an army—Let Lincoln place a rifle in the hands of each of his six hundred thousand office holders, and order them to the front. Most of them have had much experience rifling, and all of them know how to charge.

☞The secret of the high prices of the necessaries of life, is partially explained in the following little dialogue:

"John, mark the goods up, gold is higher."
"How much shall I mark?"
"Well, 15 per cent.; gold went up ten yesterday, and it may go up 5 more to-morrow. It is best to be safe."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

What They Promised.

THE PLEDGES OF GEN. CURTIN REMOVED THE PEOPLE THAT IN THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THAT WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

ROBERT L. JOHNSON, of Cambria.
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 Wm. Laughlin,	13 Emil Leidy,
2 E. K. Smithmill,	14 Robert Swentzel,
3 Edward P. Dunn,	15 John Ahl,
4 T. McCullough,	16 Henry G. Smith,
5 Edward T. Bass,	17 Thaddeus Banks,
6 Philip S. Gerhart,	18 S. Montgomery,
7 George P. Lepler,	19 John W. Irwin,
8 Michael Seltzer,	20 J. M. Thompson,
9 Patrick McAvoy,	21 Erastus Brown,
10 T. E. Walker,	22 James P. Barr,
11 O. S. Dimmick,	23 Wm. L. Krantz,
12 A. B. Dunning,	24 W. Montgomery.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,

HIRAM FINDLAY, of Somerset co.,
B. F. MEYERS, of Bedford co.

COMMISSIONER,

MICHAEL WERTZ, of Union township.

POOR DIRECTOR

HIRAM DAVIS, of St. Clair township.

AUDITOR,

DAVID EVANS, of Monroe township.

"To Whom it may Concern."

Abraham Lincoln, of March 4th, 1861, and Abraham Lincoln, of July 18th, 1864, cut the following figures:

Lincoln's Inaugural, March 4, 1861.

I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and have no inclination to do so. * *

The power of each State, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Lincoln to the Rebel Commissioners, July 18, 1864.

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery and comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Grand Ratification Meeting!

McClellan, Pendleton, Peace and Union!

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Democratic National Convention, the Democracy of Bedford county will assemble in MASS MEETING, in BEDFORD, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. The Democrats of the several districts are requested to form delegations and attend in mass. Eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting. All conservative men, without distinction of party, are invited to attend. Let there be a grand rally of the friends of the Union and Peace!

O. E. SHANNON,
Chm. Dem. Co. Com.

McClellan and Pendleton.

We raise to our mast-head the ticket for President and Vice President, nominated by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, on Wednesday, Aug. 31. Our readers well know what were our predilections as to the record and qualifications of a candidate for the Presidency. But it makes no difference in what direction our individual preferences may have looked, it now becomes our duty to support, with all zeal and earnestness, the nominee of the national convention of the Democracy. We have always been an ardent admirer of Gen. McClellan, as a military commander.—We also recognize the seeming necessity for a military chieftain as the helmsman of the ship of state, in these dangerous and troublous times. Unlike some of those who opposed his nomination, we do not think that he has a political record, except such as he has made by voting the Democratic ticket and by a consistent support *in cash lots*, of Democratic principles and candidates. All his speeches, orders and proclamations, were made *to soldiers and on military subjects*. Hence it is unfair to hold him responsible, *as a civilian*, for what he did as *a military officer*. Gen. McClellan is a man whose purity of character, is a sufficient guaranty that he will faithfully reflect, in the discharge of his official duties, the principles of the platform upon which he has been placed as a candidate. That platform is truly Democratic in every particular. It embodies whatever is left to the maddened and distracted nation, of the kindler instincts of humanity. It is in harmony, in every sentence, with the feelings of every American, whose heart is not imbrued with the hate of sectional feuds or the frenzy of purblind fanaticism. With McClellan, on such a platform, there can be no hesitancy in the mind of any lover of his country, as to whether he should give his support to the nominee of the Chicago convention. And we know that there will be no such hesitancy. The name of GEO. B. McCLELLAN, is dear to the people, and thousands will flock to the Democratic standard when borne by the hero of Antietam, who might otherwise follow the black banner of our political enemies. Of his triumphant election we do not entertain the slightest doubt. He will sweep the Middle and Western states like a whirlwind, and, we are told by New Englanders, that even their benighted section will give some electoral votes to the nominee of the Democracy. The candidate for Vice President, MR. PENDLETON, is one of the ablest statesmen and purest men in the West. He has been for many years, a member of Congress from the state of Ohio and has distinguished himself for his ability and integrity of character. His name is a power of strength in the Border and Western States. Now, then, Democrats, your ticket is made. Let us rally around the nominees and give them a hearty, united and energetic support.

"Come, Democrats, assemble, your rights to maintain,
And vindicate your liberties in triumph again.
McClellan's our leader, he's gallant and strong,
For Little Mac and Liberty, we're marching along."

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN,

NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The Nomination of McClellan made Unanimous on motion of Mr. Vallandigham.

Great Enthusiasm and the best of feeling!

This body assembled in the city of Chicago on Monday, the 29th ult., and was by far the largest meeting ever held in the United States. The building erected expressly for holding the meeting, although of great dimensions, would scarcely hold one-half of the crowd in attendance. After all the hotels in the city were filled to their utmost capacity, many private residences were thrown open for the entertainment of those in attendance, but after all vast numbers were compelled to encamp outside the city limits. The crowd has been estimated at over one hundred thousand.

On Monday at twelve o'clock, the Convention was called to order by Augusta Belmont, Chairman of the National Committee, in a neat speech in which he impressed on the members the importance of the business on which they had assembled, and the necessity of unity of action. At the close of the address, the Hon. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, was chosen temporary Chairman. On taking the chair Mr. Bigler addressed the audience for a short time in which he reviewed the causes, mainly of change of administration and the restoring to the people of those constitutional rights of which they have been deprived under the plea of military necessity.

Three Secretaries being appointed, and the list of delegates called, Mr. Tilden of New York, moved that one delegate from each State be appointed to report permanent organization, which was carried.

The convention then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

The proceedings of Tuesday were opened by a most excellent and fervent prayer, by Bishop Whitehouse, of the diocese of Illinois. The committee on permanent organization reported as President of the Convention, Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, and as Vice Presidents, one delegate from each State. The usual number of Secretaries was appointed, and the convention was ready to proceed to the transaction of business. Gov. Seymour, on taking the chair as President of the Convention, delivered one of the ablest and most eloquent addresses to which we have ever listened. We will not attempt to give a synopsis of it here, but will lay it before our readers, at length, as soon as our space will permit. It was received with the most tumultuous applause. On Tuesday afternoon the committee on resolutions made a report, which had been unanimously agreed upon by a sub-committee, of which Mr. Wallace, of this State, Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and Mr. Wealer, of California, were prominent members. The report of the committee was submitted to the Convention, and adopted by a unanimous vote. As the Secretary finished the reading of each resolution, the whole assemblage rose to its feet and broke forth in the most vociferous applause. So delighted were the crowd, that from every corner of the spacious amphitheatre, came the demand, "Read it again! Read it again!" And as the Secretary repeated the glorious sentiments of the platform, he was again and again interrupted with long continued shouts of approbation. The scene at this juncture, is indescribable. The joy of all that the Convention had found a common ground upon which every Democrat and conservative could stand and stretch out his hands in implication for PEACE, was unspeakable. The platform is published in full on our outside.

After the adoption of the platform, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for President. The names of George B. McClellan, Thomas H. Seymour, Horatio Seymour, Franklin Pierce, Lazarus W. Powell, and Charles O'Conor were presented to the convention. The names of Messrs. Pierce, Powell and Horatio Seymour were withdrawn. The merits of the different candidates were freely canvassed. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, and Mr. Long, of Ohio, opposed the nomination of Gen. McClellan, and indulged in remarks of considerable severity. Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, and Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, defended General McClellan. During this debate there was great excitement and some disorder. Before a ballot could be had, the convention decided to adjourn. On Wednesday morning the proceedings were opened by prayer. The debate on candidates, which had closed, on the previous day, by Messrs. Harris and Long declaring that they would vote for Gen. McClellan, if nominated, was not resumed. The convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President. The vote was taken by States. The first ballot stood, for George B. McClellan, 174; for Thomas H. Seymour, 38; for Horatio Seymour, 12; for Charles O'Conor, ½; blank, 1½. The States then revised their respective votes, when McClellan received 202½, Thomas H. Seymour, 23½. Necessary to a choice, 150½. The President then declared Gen. George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, to be duly nominated by the Democratic party, as their candidate for the office of President of the United States. [Long continued and uproarious cheering.] Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, seconded by Mr. John McKeon, of New York, then moved to make the nomination unanimous. The president put the motion amid perfect silence. A deafening "Aye" came from the entire convention. *There was not a single voice in the negative.* Every delegate was in his place, and thus, with the most complete harmony, the representatives of the Democracy of the Union, presented their champion for the contest of 1864. The announcement of the result, was hailed with the firing of cannon; a large portrait of General McClellan was raised above the President's chair; the bands played "Hail to the Chief;" McClellan bonnets abounded, and all was merry as a marriage bell. The convention then took a ballot for Vice President. On the first ballot, Guthrie, of Kentucky, received 65½ votes; Pendleton, of Ohio, 55½; Cass, of Pennsylvania, 28; Powell, Kentucky, 32½; Phelps, Missouri, 8; Dodge, Iowa, 9; Voorhees, Indiana, 13; Caton, Illinois, 16; Blank, ½. It was conceded, on all sides, that the Border States should indicate their choice for Vice President, and accordingly, on the second ballot, the delegates from those States, concentrating their vote upon Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, the entire vote of the convention was cast for him, and the President declared GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, to be duly nominated for the office of Vice President of the United States. The announcement created great enthusiasm.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this convention shall not be dissolved by its adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain as organized, subject to be called together at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate."

Several speeches were made by distinguished gentlemen then adjourned with nine cheers for the candidates and the platform.

McClellan Clubs.

Organize clubs in every district in the county. The time between this and the October election is short. Every minute should be improved. Every Democrat, no matter how limited his influence, can do something for the cause. Remember, this is not a mere struggle for party ascendency. It is the grand contest for the rescue of our country, from war, ruin and slavery. Who then, can lag behind? Forward, Oya people! Strike for your country and strike *home!*

Must Confess It.

The people everywhere, of all political shades, are endorsing the eminent fitness of the nominees of the Chicago Convention. Even the opponents of the party that made the nominations, must confess that the candidates are beyond reproach, and well qualified for the offices which they were nominated to fill. This is more than a great many have said about their own candidates, and infinitely more than any of them can truthfully say. Nothing but the inherent love of shoddy and plunder keeps them from openly declaring themselves in favor of the Constitution and the Union, by advocating the election of the National candidates of the Chicago Convention. Read what a few of their prominent papers say:—

He (McClellan) is the most popular candidate the Convention could have chosen.—Philadelphia Press.

Geo. H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is a gentleman of decided ability, liberal acquirements and unstained private reputation.—New York Tribune.

Democratic Nominations for the Legislature.

HIRAM FINDLAY, Esq., of Somerset County, is one of the nominees of the Democracy of this district for the legislature. Mr. Findlay is a man of excellent business qualifications and one of the most respectable and influential citizens of Somerset county. He will make an excellent run and if elected will be an active and useful legislator. The Democracy of Bedford will give him a hearty support.

The conference which nominated Mr. Findlay and ourself as the candidates of the Democracy of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, for the legislature, met during our absence from the State and without our knowledge. We return our thanks to our friends who have conferred upon us this unsought honor and hope to be able to bear the banner thus placed in our hands to an honorable and decisive victory.

☞The rebel Gen. A. P. Hill reports the capture from Gen. Grant, on the 25th of Aug., at Ream's station, of 2,100 prisoners, 9 guns, 12 stands of colors, 3,100 stand of small arms and 52 horses. Hill puts his own loss at 720.

THE FIRES KINDLED!

Ratification Meeting!

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Bedford and vicinity, was held at the Court House on Saturday evening, to ratify the nominations of the Chicago Convention. The meeting was organized by placing that venerable old Democrat, MICHAEL REED, Esq., in the chair; H. Nicodemus, Esq., and W. O. Leary, were chosen Vice Presidents, and John Anna and David Stivers, Secretaries. Speeches were made by O. E. Shannon, William Hartley, John Palmer and J. W. Tate, Esqs. The Resolutions of the Chicago Convention were read and loudly applauded. The Democrats of Bedford are undivided in their support of the Chicago nominees, and are determined that the dissensions of 1860, which enthroned our defeat, shall not again mar the road to VICTORY and PEACE. The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for McCLELLAN, PENDLETON and PEACE!

BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP CLUB.

The sterling Democracy of Bedford township assembled at Fisher's School House, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club. A large number of citizens were present, and the following officers were elected to manage the affairs of the Club for the ensuing campaign:

President, William S. Flake, Esq., Vice Presidents, Daniel Heltzell, Jacob Fetter, Daniel L. Deffebaugh and John S. Hickey, Esq.; Secretaries, Frederick Beegle and Adam Koons. Addresses were delivered by O. E. Shannon, Esq., and M. A. Pinto. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The camp-fires of Democracy are burning brightly in this section of our county, and we may expect a little Democratic thunder from this stronghold on the eve of next November's election. Set down Bedford township as certain for "Little Mac" to the tune of 150!

☞Bedford Borough has filled its quota under the 500,000 call. The men were procured at $330 per head.

☞A very large Fremont mass meeting was held in Indianapolis, a few days ago, at which resolutions denunciatory of Lincoln were unanimously adopted.

☞Gen. M'Clernand, of Illinois, who went over to Lincoln when the war broke out, has announced his intension to support McClellan and Pendleton.

☞There are now two prominent Presidential tickets in the field,—the *National Union Democratic* ticket, and the "*To whom it may Concern*" ticket. The people, however, have made up their minds not to "*Concern*" themselves much about the latter.

☞Remember the great m... to be held in this place, on S... 17th. On that day the Dem... nited States meet in their respe... for the purpose of ratifying t... McClellan and Pendleton. L... turn out. Let us have such a ... thunder into the ears of frighten... the inevitable doom which awa... and November.

☞The draft has been postpo... we do not know. We don't thi... made before the election. Abrah... to political prospects, and we shou... wonder if his friends will try to make people believe that if he is re-elected there will be no more drafting. Don't you remember, "Vote for Curtin and save the draft?"

☞The Chicago *Journal*, a Republican paper, says that the railroad officers in that city reported, from the day of the first arrival of visitors to the Democratic National Convention until the second day of the session of the convention, *two hundred and forty thousand passengers!* Chicago was a *mass meeting* for four days. During that time we did not see a single man who acknowledged himself to be a "Republican."

☞New Orleans and Baton Rouge, the principal cities of Louisiana; Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Jackson and Corinth, the principal points of defence for Mississippi; Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas; Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga, the strongholds of Tennessee; all these have been for several years in the possession of Federal troops. Will any admirer of Mr. Lincoln please tell us, how much of any of these states, is at present within the Union?

☞The rebels under Gen. Hood, have evacuated Atlanta. Before leaving they destroyed such stores and munitions as they could not carry with them. Gen. Sherman is said to occupy the city. Of course, the rebel army is somewhere else and must be fought again. The capture of prisoners is stated by Gen. Sherman, at 1,500. This will about make up for the loss of Stoneman and McCook, some weeks ago, in their fight with the Georgia militia.

☞It is the game of the Abolitionists to circulate all kinds of falsehoods concerning military operations, in order to humbug the people. Doubtless, we shall have reports of great victories, we shall have cannon fired, towns illuminated and thanksgiving days appointed, all for the purpose of once more deceiving the people into the belief that "nothing is wrong and nobody hurt." Will the Democratic press see to it that truth is vindicated and that these cruel frauds are no longer practised upon confiding people?

☞In 1860 we were told to vote for Lincoln and a change. Cotton was then ten cents a pound. The people voted for Lincoln and the "change." Cotton now is $1.64 a pound.—That is, it requires a great deal of "change" now to buy anything.

☞Abe Lincoln has ordered thanksgiving in the churches for the fruitless expenditure of blood and treasure, in the campaign in Georgia and the attack upon Mobile. This is nothing but an electioneering trick, for every man of sense knows that the successful evacuation of Atlanta by the rebels, was, next to a defeat of our forces, the very worst thing that could have happened; whilst Mobile, like Charleston, loses several of its forts, it yet remains unaken. Abe had better just mind to his parsons, in so many words, "*Pray for Lincoln votes!*"

☞The following named persons were appointed by the last County Institute, a committee to devise means of securing uniformity of text books throughout the county:

J. W. Dickerson, Bedford Boro'; John Brown, Bedford township, George Cardill, Juniata, S. Hardman, Londonderry and Harrison, Rev. B. M. Hunt, Napier, Adam Ickes, St. Clair, Michael Wertz, Union, Samuel Berry, S. Woodbury, Wm. M. Pearson, M. Woodberry, John Major, Broad Top, John B. Flake, Hopewell, Thomas Lysinger, E. Friedlinen, Asa Williams, W. Providence, Jacob B. Williams, Bloody Run, B. F. Hazelwood, Snake Spring, Henry Snider, Monroe, Charles Faxon, Liberty, Wm. Mason, Liberty, J. W. Hughes, Colerain, Miss Eliza G. Smith, Schellsburg.

The committee is requested to meet at the Union School house, in Bedford, on Saturday, September 17, 1864, for that purpose. This matter is an important one, and it is to be hoped there will be a full attendance.

Legislative Conference.

The Democratic conferees appointed to nominate candidates for the Legislature for the district composed of the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, met at the Mengel House in Bedford, on Sept. 2d. The following conferees were present:

Bedford—W. O. Leary, A. J. Sansom, Isaac Mengel.

Fulton—C. A. Gardner, Jno. Sharer, W. M. Akers.

Somerset—H. W. Fisher, J. W. Dickerson, J. Palmer.

On motion J. SHARER, Esq., was elected chairman and J. W. Dickerson secretary.

Mr. Palmer nominated Hiram Findlay, of Somerset co.

Mr. Mengel nominated B. F. Meyers, of Bedford co.

Mr. Gardner nominated J. F. Downs, of Fulton co.

Mr. Meyers was nominated unanimously, on the first ballot. On the second ballot Mr. FINDLAY received 5 votes, Mr. DOWNS 4. The nomination of Mr. Findlay was then made unanimous.

JOHN SHARER, Pres't.
J. W. DICKERSON, sec'y.

Court Proceedings.

The attendance ... as large as ... The most im... which are be... tion of country. ... ge King, and as ... neral satisfaction. ... roceedings:

... Directors. Action ... Defendant. ... ick Davis. Action ... nonsuited. ... sions. ... William Fisher and Su... for assaulting an off... dollars and costs. ... Figure. Passing counterfeited. ... Com. vs. Patrick Burns. Riot. Not Pros. entered.

Com. vs. Wm. Stuckey. Assault and Battery. Plead guilty, and fined five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Susan Young, Francis Young, et al. Assault and Battery. Settled.

Com. vs. Abraham Stuckey. Assault and Battery. Guilty—fined five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Josiah Sill. Horse stealing. Not guilty.

Com. vs. Simon Peck. Horse stealing.—Guilty. New trial awarded.

Com. vs. Jacob Steckanius. Surety of the Peace. Settled. Defendant pays costs.

Com. vs. James Curle, Geo. W. Claar, et al. Assault and Battery. Settled.

A Card.

Inasmuch as there is a report in circulation in some parts of the county that the Commissioners had taken the arms from a Company, after it had been organized, equipped &c., I deem it necessary, in justice to the Board, to say that there is not a word of truth in it.—The Commissioners did issue an order, requesting all persons who had U. S. Muskets, to return them to the Office, for the purpose of having them cleaned and repaired, as the majority of them, through improper care, were not fit to shoot at a chicken ten paces. Not one third of the arms were returned, and the Commissioners will be compelled, ere long, to resort to some means to have them brought in, as they have given bonds for their delivery to the State, in good order, which will be impossible if they are permitted to remain out much longer. The report above referred to, like a great many others, was no doubt fabricated to injure the reputation of the Commissioners and the party which they sustain.

JNO. C. FISHER, Com'rs. Clerk.

MAKING COPPERHEADS.—The shoddy organs are singing their most dulcet strains to the "Copperhead peace element," to draw it from the support of M'Clellan, whom they characterize as a War Democrat, pledged to coercion. Judging from the suavity of these organs to the genuine "Copperheads," and the blandishment extended to "peace men," the unimitated one would suppose that shoddy had discovered some hidden virtue in "rank treason." It is singular, to say the least, that shoddyites (if they are for the Union, as they claim to be,) should endeavor to prevent those "rebel sympathisers," "traitorous Copperheads," &c., from supporting Little Mac, when they admit him to be for the Union and upon a Union platform. Are they trying to make more Copperheads?

☞Slavery buys negroes in Africa to put to useful employment in the South. Lincoln's agents steal negroes in the South to slaughter in a war upon freedom. Which is the worse?

Soldier's Letter.

HD. QRS. 2ND BRIG. 3D DIV. 6TH A. C.
HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 27, 1864.

DEAR FATHER:

It has been some time since I have written to you, and as I have a little time this evening, I thought I would answer your kind letter which I have just received. * * * This place seems to us more like being at home than being in the army since we left the Army of the Potomac. I never want to see that army again; I have had enough of it.

You wanted to know how the soldiers would vote this fall. Well, I will tell you there is a great change in the army. There seems to be quite a strong feeling for McClellan, more so than any other man that I hear spoken of; and should they nominate him on the 29th, he will beat Old Abe so flat that he will not know what hurt him. There seems to be a great deal of talk here about the election. Let the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cool Harbor, which I came out of with no horse, and my clothing pierced with bullet-holes, and where shot and shell fell as thick as hail, tell our true loyalty. They may question my age, but if they attempt any thing of that kind I tell you they will hear from me in full. I am under no obligations to any of them. I have made the position that I occupy and think no one for it. The officers that belong to our staff, are all right but one, and he don't know what to do; he has always been so strong for Lincoln that he hates to come down, but I think he will vote against him, and keep it to himself. I look for Gen. Seymour back in a few days. He is a great McClellan man.

P. S. Father, you will do me a great favor by sending me a copy of my age—a true copy out of the Bible—also attend to having me assessed, as I understand a soldier has to be assessed. I don't want to lose my vote, as I would just as soon lose three hundred dollars. * *

Mr. Pendleton and The Tribune.

The *Tribune* professes to believe that the World will only speak the truth in a certain given contingency. We are sorry to see that the *Tribune* gives no signs of a disposition to speak the truth in any contingency. It is discreet enough just now to hold its tongue from speaking slanderous evil of Gen. McClellan's personal character; but it persists in describing Mr. Pendleton as being "as nearly a rebel as a man can be and yet retain a seat in Congress."

A declaration made by Mr. Pendleton in Congress, March 12, 1862, gives us the means of estimating what the *Tribune* considers to be "nearly a rebel." "This bill," said Mr. Pendleton, speaking on the bill for establishing irresponsible and unlawful provisional governments over the seceded states, "ought to be entitled a bill to dissolve the Union and abolish the Constitution of the United States. "I AM UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO THE SECESSION OR EXPULSION from any quarter whatsoever."

No wonder that a candidate holding such sentiments as these is odious to a journal which solemnly declared that any attempt to execute federal laws distasteful to itself ought to provoke a tempest of popular rage which would "sweep away every vestige of federal authority from the state."

The insolently conditional Unionism of the *Tribune* naturally results from the unconditional Unionism of the Chicago nominee.—*World.*

The Chicago Convention—Letter from Ex-President Pierce.

From the Chicago Times.

The following is the letter from ex-President Pierce, brought to the notice of the convention yesterday, as expressive of the wishes of that distinguished gentleman, by R. T. Spofford, a delegate from Massachusetts:

CONCORD, N. H. August 17, 1864.

MY DEAR SPOFFORD:—I received your note on Saturday evening; but do not see how, consistently with your convenience or my own, we can meet again before you leave for Chicago. Nor indeed, is there any special occasion for it. You know my views, and I rely upon your friendship. What I wish to have done will be no task. It will be easy to check any word that may by possibility be said about me in connection with the nomination. The New Hampshire delegation will take no steps from first to last which look or give sanction to my being a candidate. At all events, you must understand from what I have more than once said to you how painful it would be to me to have my wishes in this relation disregarded by my friends in any part of the country.

Whoever may be nominated will, I have no doubt, in obedience to what will be the voice of the Convention declare in the name of the Democracy of the United States, that the approaching election shall be a free election, an election conducted in obedience to the laws of the land, not with military presence to overawe the unarmed citizen. And that if any sovereign State recognizing the authority of the Federal Government, military usurpation shall come to suppress the people in the exercise of their rights under the constitution and enacted laws, we will meet that military usurpation with all the power we can command.

But if your Convention will act cordially and in harmony, there need be no apprehension that bayonets will attempt to control the judgment of the voters.

No audacity in defiance of the Constitution will dare to confront with arms the united Democracy of the Southwestern, Middle, Northwestern, and Eastern States. No man, defying the Constitution which he has sworn to uphold and obey, can bring the army to support open rebellion against a fair and free vote. They will hold that we are a free people yet,—let us be thankful for that,—a free people living under a written constitution, which binds the highest official not less firmly than the humblest citizen of the Republic. Of this, I think, you may be sure. The critical—the vital thing, will be united action on your part, and that such may be the result is my most earnest wish.

Always your friend,
[Signed] FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Dr. Radway's Cure for the Miserables.

RENOVATING RESOLVENT

CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Heads, Sore Legs, Scrofula, Syphilis, Nodes, Glandular Swellings. One to six bottles of this marvellous remedy will cure the most horrible case. If you would enjoy life, take this medicine, it will cure you. If you have taken six bottles of any Sarsaparilla and are still uncured, discontinue its use. If six bottles fail to cure you try something else. Radway's Renovating Resolvent is warranted to cure the worst disease by the use of six bottles. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Will Lincoln Withdraw.

The *N. Y. Tribune* suggests the following expedient by which, Republicans dissatisfied with the candidacy of Mr. Lincoln, may give, with the least risk, a full expression to their feelings. It says: Many have declared themselves dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln, and inclined to select a new candidate; to which end a convention has been suggested to meet at Buffalo, on the 22d of September. But to run two electoral tickets is to brave certain defeat; and this neither party can afford. Let those Unionists, who dislike Mr. Lincoln, hold their convention, let them name their candidates; but let there be but one electoral ticket on our side; and let the choice of the majority be respected by all the electors chosen by the Union party. Thus we may differ as to men without scattering our votes and throwing away the election; and thus each party may concede to the people what they have never yet enjoyed—the high privilege of choosing a President and Vice President of the United States.

DEDICATION.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Hopewell, Bedford co., Pa., just completed will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Sabbath morning, September 11. The dedication services will be conducted by the Rev. J. McKendree Riley, D. D., Rev. J. C. Pershing, D. D., and Rev. G. D. Chenoweth, P. E. of the district. A number of other ministers are expected to be present. The public are invited to attend. Services at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M.

Arrangements will be made to run a train of cars from Huntingdon and Bloody Run.

C. W. ASHCOM,
JOHN MAJOR,
R. LANGDON, } Comm.

—DIED—

TAYLOR.—In St. Clair township, August 30, Mary Catharine, daughter of Henry and Mary Taylor, aged 12 years and 10 days.

Office Huntingdon & B. T. M. R. R. & Coal Co. Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1864.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 13th day of September, next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Bedford Railroad Company and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Company, for the consolidation of said Companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Railroad Company into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of May 16, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Rail Road Companies.

J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

September 2, 1864.

A NEW SENSATION
At Cheap Corner.

J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best Stores in the County, and is able now to offer

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,

all bought before the last great rise in prices, and will be sold cheap.

☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase. J. B. FARQUHAR.

September 8, 1864.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator with the will annexed of John Darr, late of Juniata tp., Bedford county, dec'd., will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday, 15th of October, next,

all the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain farm or tract of land, late the Mansion Property of said deceased, situate in the townships of Napier and Shade, in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, adjoining lands of Tobias Grove, Isaac Swindle, James Allison, John Shaffer and others, containing 207 acres and allowance, more or less, and having thereon erected

A Two Story Log Dwelling House,

Double Log Barn and other out-buildings,

about 60 acres cleared, under fence and in a good state of cultivation, the balance of the land is well timbered. There is, also, a never-failing spring of excellent water upon the premises.

ISAAC DARR,
Sept. 9, 1864. Adm'r. Cum Test. Annexo.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale by public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, late the property of George M. Holsinger, dec'd., situate in St. Clair township, in said county, viz:

No. 1.—THE MANSION TRACT of said dec'd, containing 235 acres and 64 perches neat measure, of which about 180 acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a

Large Two Story Frame Dwelling House, A Large Bank Barn, Spring House, and Wash House with Tenant-House above them, Smoke House, Dry House, Blacksmith's Shop and other out-buildings,

There are two Orchards on this property and a never-failing spring of soft water.

No. 2.—A TRACT OF LAND adjoining the above, containing 79 acres and 36 perches, neat measure, of which about 40 acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a TWO STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE with Stone Kitchen attached, a log house, a spring house, and other outbuildings. There are upon the property an orchard, and a never-failing spring of soft water.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser—a lien upon the land—during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid to her annually, and the principal at her death to the heirs. One-third in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining third in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds.

THOMAS S HOLSINGER,
September 9, 1864. Trustee.

STRAY COW.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Liberty township, about the middle of August last, a black and white spotted MULEY COW, no ear marks, supposed to be about six years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.

HENRY FISHER.

Liberty tp., Sept. 9, 1864.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO good carpenters, by the subscriber, to put up a frame house in Saxton. Lumber, windows and doors are ready worked.

JAMES L. PRINCE.

Saxton, July 28, 1864.

STRAY MARE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Liberty township, on the 2d of September, inst., a Bright BAY MARE, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old, the letter "C" branded on the left shoulder, 4 white feet and bald face. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.

WILLIAM FLUCK.

September 9, 1864.*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, either by fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, or in any manner whatever, as the law will be strictly enforced against all persons so offending.

WILLIAM ELDER.

Cumb'd. Valley, Sept. 2, 1864.*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscribers, residing in Union township, either by hunting, fishing, gathering nuts, or in any manner whatever, as we are determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending.

DAVID GOCHNOUR, JACOB AKER,
MICHAEL SHAFER, SAMUEL SHAFER,
JOHN FICKES, MARTIN IMLER,
ISAAC PRESSEL, MOSES R. GOCHNOUR,
SARAH GOCHNOUR.

September 2, 1864.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BEWARE OF NEW COUNTERFEITS!

They are well executed. The American Art Pagoda is here, the work shows well, he has the best variety of pictures in the city. Call at the Post office and see for yourself, your eyes are the best judge.

C. S. WATSON, Artist.

August 19.*

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere.

July 1, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1864—1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., hereby notifies all concerned that having filed his account on said estate, and settled with and paid off the heirs, he will apply to the Court at next term, for a discharge from his office of executor.

HENRY KAUFFMAN.

August 5, 1864.*

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY (11th) OF OCTOBER,

1864, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Nobie's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Franklin and Fulton, for the office of President Judge, for this Judicial district.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, to represent this district in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Director of the Poor for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of said county.

Notice is hereby given,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also any member of any select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the U. States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax." if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 2d day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, September 2, 1864.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent, on the receipt of a bill for the amount, countersigned by the officer with whom the deposit was made.—No deductions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in any thing better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA,

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and afford every facility to subscribers.

GOING! GONE!

The undersigned having taken out license as an auctioneer, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to cry sales and will attend to all calls he may receive in that line of business.

WILLIAM BONNELL.

Londonderry tp., June 17—tf.

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,
Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President.
Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

CIRCULARS containing full information sent FREE on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a "*Universal Clothes Wringer*" can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good *COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER*, is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed-clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it doth to *cold dinners* and *black looks* of wash days. Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Defibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

CAUTION.

The undersigned hereby cautions all persons from harboring or trusting his wife Camilla, on his account, she having left his bed and board without cause or provocation, as he will pay no debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL BEEGLE.

Bedford tp., Aug. 12, 1864.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM
WILD CHERRY

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE COMPOUNDS IN THE WORLD FOR

Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,
INCLUDING EVEN
CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler.

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, PA., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,
Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

May 6, 1864—eowly

WM. HARTLEY'S FARMERS' COLUMN.

To the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining Counties:

I offer the best selection of "Farm Machinery in the world." Having a practical knowledge of farming, and being acquainted with the best and latest improvements, I am confident that my selections will give satisfaction, at any rate I am willing TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY and WARRANT all machines to work and be as represented. Besides I furnish many machines *delivered* at the *price at which they are retailed at the place of manufacture.*

"The Farmer Mower"
IS MADE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Weighs but 570 lbs., cuts 4½ feet swath. Has a flexible hinge cutter bar, two driving wheels. No weight on horses necks. Each horse has but 100 lbs. to pull in cutting.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE NOW OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE.

Is warranted in full—and challenges the world.

I have already sold nearly one hundred of these Mowers, and can get but a few more.

Price $120 00, delivered in Bedford—Farmers must order soon to secure machines.

Willoughby's Gum Spring
Grain Drills,

also on hand and for sale at Carlisle prices.

These drills are now

"MASTER OF THE FIELD,"

Sow Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, &c.,

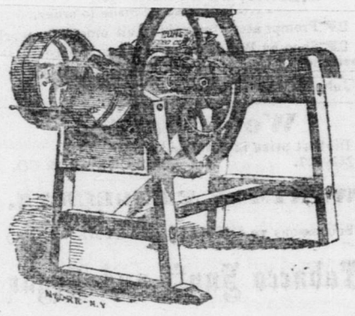
Measure the Ground, and break no Seed.

Thousands already in use and everybody pleased.

Send in your orders soon, as I have but 50 of them.

30 *Green Castle Grain Cradles*

now on hand. The last of these celebrated Cradles that can be got, as the *makers intend moving west.*



The Eureka Corn Stalk Cutter and Crusher and Hay & Straw Cutter.

Having sold more than 160 of these Cutters the past winter, in this and adjoining counties, they need no praise. Ask your neighbors who have them.

Keystone Cider Mills,
Portable Farm Mills,

which will grind all kinds of grain by horse power.

APPLE PARERS, SCYTHES & SNEDS,

GRINDSTONES, &c., &c.

Hardware of all kinds.

NAILS, IRON, PAINT, OIL, &c., &c.

My stock of Hardware was bought at old prices, in great part, and I offer much of it

AS LOW AS EVER.

MY STOCK IS COMPLETE,

and I will always endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage.

Terms in all cases CASH, unless otherwise agreed.

☞Farmers wanting Machines, of any kind, must remember that goods of all kinds are constantly advancing, and the sooner their orders are given the better for them, as Farm Machinery will soon advance in proportion to the rise of material, labor, &c.

WM. HARTLEY.

May 20, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care. Teeth regulated, polished, &c., Natural Teeth filled and Artificial Teeth inserted in the best manner, and at reasonable sett.

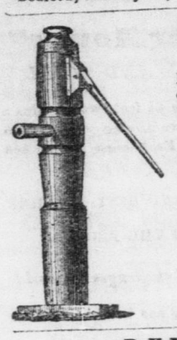
Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of Artificial Teeth on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

REMOVAL
OF
THE FAVORITE FANCY STORE.

The undersigned having removed her Fancy Store to the building recently occupied by Mr. E. M. Fisher, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage formerly extended to her by the people of Bedford and vicinity. Her goods consist in part of

DRESS GOODS, SUCH AS

Silks, All Wool Delaines, &c., &c.

A great variety of

Velvets, Flannels, Muslins, Ginghams and Calicoes; also, Skeleton Skirts

for Ladies and Children.

Ladies' Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Bugle Trimmings, Ladies' Hats, Shoes, Sun Umbrellas,

and the usual variety kept in a Fancy Store.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods.

M. C. FETTERLY.

Bedford, May 29—3m.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES,

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

Wool Wanted.

Highest price in cash paid for WOOL.

May 27. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(Successors to MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar
MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

Estate of Frederick Rock, Dec'd.

The undersigned appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to settle the exceptions to the final account of Benjamin Housel, executor of the last will, &c., of Frederick Rock, dec'd., and to marshal assets, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 24th day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock of said day.

G. H. SPANG, Auditor.

August 12, 1864.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

Valuable Farm
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber, residing in Napier township, offers for sale the farm on which he now lives, containing

One Hundred Acres.

About fifty acres are cleared and under good fence with good meadow. The improvements are a

Two Story Log House, Log Barn, a good Spring House and other out-buildings, and an Orchard of Choice Fruit.

There is also on the tract a good SAW MILL, on a strong stream of water.

☞Persons desiring to purchase the above, will do well to call soon.

August 19, 1864. JOHN WONDERS.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Peter Mangas, late of Napier township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the subscribers residing in said township, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

JACOB P. MANGAS,
JOSEPH S. BAUGHMAN,
August 19—6t Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob N. Clark, late of Napier township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

August 19—6t HENRY TAYLOR, Ex'r.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS,

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING.

NO GRIPING.

NO TENESMUS.

NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.

BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills, possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL, SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN, INVIGORATE,

And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combinations.

They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sudorific.

AS EVACUANTS,

They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas or Kidneys, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Erysipelas or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever,

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS WILL PURGE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as lobelia or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING,

or other unpleasant symptoms. There are no other purgative pills in the world that will secure this desideratum.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and bracing up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE

Constipation,	Congestive Fever,	to the Head,
Congestion,	Sleepiness,	Obstructions,
Heart Disease,	Gen'l Debility,	Dropsy,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder,	Dimness of Sight,	Acute Erysipelas,
Fever,	Lown's of Spirits,	Bad Breath,
Biliousness,	Quinsey,	Inflamation of the Intestines,
Typhus Fever,	Dyspepsia,	Apoplexy,
Ship Fever,	Measles,	Enlargement of the Spleen,
Malignant Fever,	Melancholy,	Scurvy,
Loss of Appetite,	Hysterics,	Whooping Cough,
Indigestion,	Amenorrhœa,	Worms,
Inflammation,	Fainting,	Bad Dreams,
Palpitations,	Dizziness,	Pleurisy.
Scarlet Fever,	Retention of Urine,	
Bilious Fever,		

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in six days; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——th's, A——r's, and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me.

STEPHEN BENNETT, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.

C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,
PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

Are the results of inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, caused by drastic pills—these imperfect pills, instead of being dissolved by the chile, are carried to the lower bowels, and induce a peristaltic movement or evacuation by their irritation—*hence the straining, cramps, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that patients undergo who take these imperfect pills.*

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM.

COATED WITH GUM.
COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, are free from taste or smell, can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from colds, if exposed to wet or damp weather after taking these pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

Have secured a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of inflammation of the Bowels, Paralysis, &c., after Croton Oil, Harlem Oil, injections and other means completely failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all obstructions, and secure a free passage. Directions for use are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and Store-keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with *fresh* and new made Pills. As each box is enclosed with a steel engraved Label, take none others.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.

Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 138 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,

at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

June 10, 1864.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

HORSES. CATTLE. HOGS. CATTLE. HORSES. HOGS.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

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IMPORTANT
TO ALL
INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "*Iron Constitution.*"

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Is a Specific for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
[illegible] without it.

ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers.

May 13, 1864—eowly.

New Goods
AT THE
NEW BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

We are now receiving a choice selection of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Embracing all the new styles and shades of prints from 16 cts. up, Delaines, Challies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best makes, and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS.

New fabrics and designs for Spring and Summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard makes, from 18 cents up.

White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Jeans.

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths.

READY MADE COATS AND VESTS

for Men and Boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner, VERY CHEAP.

Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts, Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain.

HATS of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

Boots and Shoes,

The largest and best assortment of Ladies, misses and Childrens Fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins IN TOWN—with or without heels, made to order, call and see them,

they will speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.

Choice Coffee, Extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial, and Oolong Teas, prepared and essence of Coffee, a choice assortment of Sugars and Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

of the choicest brands.

QUEENSWARE, a full assortment.

Herring and Mackerel, by the barrel, ½ bbl or dozen. Together with a great variety of other goods to which we would call the attention of every body.

Terms—Cash, unless otherwise specified.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now open and ready for sale, a large and general assortment o

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they will sell cheap for cash or approved credit of *six months*—interest charged upon all accounts after they are due, whether closed by note or not. Having to pay cash for all purchases, these are the most liberal terms we can offer.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES.

FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.

Has information never before published.

Sent *free* in a sealed envelope for TEN cents.

Address Dr. STANFORD.
Box No. 4,652 New York P. O.

July 8, 1864—3m

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well retied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public. JOHN DELL.

Six Mile Run, June 17.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

NEW STORE---NEW GOODS.
Mrs. Sam'l. H. Tate

has opened out, at her residence on Juliana Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well known firm of Wood & Carey, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express weekly. Her friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their own judgment. May 13.

CORNER
CHEAP CORNER
FARQUHAR'S
REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP
STILL MAINTAINED.

We are now receiving at "Cheap Corner" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

To the Ladies.

Call and Examine our Stock of

CALICOES,	BALMORALS,
DELAINES,	HOOP SKIRTS,
ALPACAS,	RIBBONS,
CUFFS & COLLARS	SHAWLS,
HEADNETS,	HATS,
COMBS,	VEILS,
TRIMMINGS,	HOSIERY.

Gentlemen,

Come and see our Assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
SATINETTS,	PANTS,
CASSIMERES,	VESTS
JEANS,	BOOTS,
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SHIRTS,
MUSLINS,	NECKTIES,
DRILLS,	SUSPENDERS.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, and Spices of every kind.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Congress, Flounders, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Having adopted the "Cash System," we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Spring and Summer Goods,
JUST ARRIVED
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,
NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, June 17, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Jnst opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.